

REVOLT CRUSHED

Thousands Slain in Moscow
at Rebels' Last Stand.

WHOLE DISTRICT BURNED.

Troops Merciless to the Fleeing
Inhabitants.

Women and Children Among the Victims
of Saturday's Affair—Some Desperate
Revolutionists Throw Themselves on
the Bayonets of the Troops or Turn
Their Own Weapons on Themselves—
Government Announces Order Re-
stored—City Again in Touch by Tele-
graph and Railway is Being Restored.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
Moscow, Dec. 31.—The bombardment of
armed rebels in the Presnensky quarter,
west of the city, yesterday lasted through-
out the day. It was the Government's
final blow at the present revolution, which
is now officially declared to be crushed.

It is impossible as yet to give full de-
tails of this final fight, but the volume
and persistence of the artillery and
machine gun fire indicate severe slaughter.
It is officially stated that seventeen officers
and forty-nine soldiers were wounded
during the bombardment.

The fire was principally directed at
Schmidt's mills, forming the headquarters
of the revolutionists. The mills were
finally set on fire and the flames spread
to adjoining buildings, destroying many
other houses. It is stated that sixty build-
ings were ruined or set on fire by the artil-
lery, many of the rebels perishing in them.

There was also fierce fighting at bar-
ricades and in the streets of a character
which recent events have made familiar.
A great number of arrests were made, but the
alleged leaders fled to escape personal danger
and have not been found.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The accounts of Sat-
urday's events in Moscow in nowise agree
as to the extent and gravity of the fighting,
though all agree that the rebels made their
last stand in the western part of the city,
where practically the full strength of the
reinforced troops was directed to crush
them.

The Moscow correspondent of the Stand-
ard describes incidents of the hideous
massacre, in which, at a moderate estimate,
20,000 persons were killed. Women and
children were indiscriminately butchered
with insurgents, the latter forming only
a small proportion of those mown down
by the artillery.

A murderous cannonade, such as has
never heard in Moscow, began at 5 o'clock
Saturday morning. This was followed by
a conflagration that has not been paralleled
since the patriotic incendiarism at the
time of the French invasion in 1812. A
square mile of buildings has been laid in
ruins. What the guns spared was pur-
posely set on fire in order to smoke the revo-
lutionists out of their retreats.

A whole district was surrounded by
troops, who shot down the wretched in-
habitants as they fled from the fury of
the flames, while artillery, posted in five
positions, played incessantly upon the
doomed quarter from 5 o'clock in the morn-
ing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Noth-
ing is now visible but heaps of smoking
ruins. Many mills were destroyed as well
as dwelling houses. The sufferers are
mostly of the working classes. The ruined
millowners are principally Jews.

During the eleven hours cannonade
fresh ammunition was continually brought
to the indefatigable gunners. Between
1 and 2 o'clock the firing was, perhaps,
the slackest. Individual shots could be
noted, yet even during this period forty
rounds were counted in five minutes from
the batteries nearest the centre of the town.

Troops have been despatched along the
railways of which Moscow is the centre
to recapture the stations and restore traffic.
The wholesale shooting of insurgents con-
tinues.

Telegraphic communication has been re-
stored between Moscow and the north and
west, but is still cut to the south and east.
The train service in these directions is also
suspended.

The object of the Government in carrying
out the wholesale butchery in Moscow was
to prevent a similar attempt in St. Peters-
burg. This accounts for the ferocity dis-
played by the troops in the terrible example
made of the insurgents here.

Another correspondent says that 17,000
troops surrounded the rebel quarter, firing
without warning at everybody. The first
object of the soldiery was to reduce the
improvised barracks at the Prokhonoff
factory and the Mammothoff thread mills
and to take the main Presnensky thorough-
fare and the side streets.

The battle raged all day. Five hundred
projectiles were fired into the insurgent
area, from which toward nightfall huge
columns of flame shot up as the wooden
structures were set on fire by shells. The
three mills were burned, and the Prokhon-
off factory, accommodating 6,000 work-
men, was bombarded and reduced to ruins.

The revolutionists rushed panicstricken
from the houses as the shots crashed
through the wooden structures. They fled
for refuge to the Church of the Nine Martyrs.
Even here they endeavored to continue the
unequal conflict, firing desperately from
the church windows, while the troops
replied with shrapnel, battering the bell
tower.

At night the brunt of the battle was
borne by the artillery, which shelled the
rebel area section by section until each
was in flames.

Troops stationed on housetops in the

centre of the city poured a deadly hail of
musket shots into the streets. Toward
the west the sky was one vast field of flame,
across which waved huge pillars of smoke.
The roar of the flames and the thunder-
ing detonation of the guns filled the in-
habitants of the peaceful parts of the city
with terror. Late at night a large body of
troops consisting of infantry, cavalry and
artillery made a combined attack upon a
section of the Presnensky quarter near
the Prokhonoff factory.

According to the St. Petersburg corre-
spondent of the Daily Mail the insurgents
were not quelled by Saturday's firing and
the cannonading was resumed Sunday.
He describes the rebels as fighting with
superhuman fury, and the soldiers as being
equally desperate.

Both sides committed the most terrible
atrocities. Most of the fighting was at
close quarters and in the dark, save where
some buildings were in flames. All the hor-
rors of the first day's outbreak were out-
done.

On Saturday night the troops drove a
body of 10,000 rebels into the Prokhonoff
factory, which was then bombarded. It is
believed that the occupants surrendered on a
promise of pardon.

The rebels, though offering desperate re-
sistance, apparently had no hope of suc-
cess. Their choice was unconditional sur-
render or wholesale massacre. Many of
the revolutionists, worn out, wounded and
desperate, hurled themselves upon the
soldiers' bayonets or turned their weapons
against themselves.

On the other hand, some accounts repre-
sent the fighting as being no more serious
than their choice was. It is believed, as
then, of battering down barricades and
houses with artillery, but without excep-
tional slaughter or fury.

The Telegram's St. Petersburg corre-
spondent gives a very gloomy picture of
the general condition of the empire. He
says that despite the remarkable improve-
ment of affairs in Moscow when the revo-
lutionary fire quenched in one place it
flames up unexpectedly in another.

Yesterday the centre was Moscow, to-day
it is Tver, to-morrow it may be Kiev or
Kharkoff. Nearly everything depends on
the revolutionary propaganda. Anarchic
chaos prevails in the Baltic provinces,
where the rebels, spurring all human and
several divine instincts, are attacking the
garrisons by exasperation and having no
exit but the grave. He predicts veritable
whirlwinds of levelling terror in the spring.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of
the Times puts the rebels' losses at Moscow
on Saturday at 500, while 200 non-com-
batants were killed and 800 wounded. He
says the fighting continued throughout
Sunday, the firing being chiefly by artillery
at long range.

The troops have captured several railway
cars containing arms sent by the Letts.
The rebels on Saturday captured a machine
gun. The strongest barricade of all with-
stood the troops throughout Saturday.
The defenders were commanded by a girl
in which the names of the revolutionists
gathering that was praying for peace.
Many were killed. A shell struck an aim-
house, killing eight women.

Telegraphing Sunday afternoon, the corre-
spondent says the rebel quarter has been
completely destroyed by artillery. It was
almost entirely occupied by wooden houses
in which the poorer class lived. The
Prokhonoff mills and Schmidt's factory,
which served as arms deposits for the revo-
lutionists, and the zoological and botanical
gardens were destroyed by fire.

The Council of Labor Deputies in Moscow
has issued a manifesto announcing the
end of the uprising and the general strike.
Several of the principal revolutionary
leaders were captured Saturday. All belong
to the intelligent class. They include
a manufacturer. Over 1,000 arrests have
been made in the last two days, most
of the prisoners being "intellectuals."

The correspondent transmits a rumor
in court circles that the Czar is ill. He
is said to be suffering from a recurrence of
epileptic strokes.

RUSSIAN STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Revolutionists Are Not to Use That Weapon
Again.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The council of
workmen's delegates has adopted a resolution
to end the strike at noon to-morrow.
This will be the last strike.

The council will forthwith begin to or-
ganize an armed insurrection, which will
be the next and final incident in the struggle
with the Government.

POPE SORROWS OVER FRANCE.

Tells American Bishop All His Hope Is
Now in This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Rome, Dec. 31.—The Pope is worried and
saddened by the rupture between the
Church and France. In bidding farewell
to an American Bishop yesterday, his
Holiness said:

"Now the oldest republic is lost all my
affection and hope are turned toward the
youngest."

ZOPHAR MILLS'S DAUGHTER SUES

For Mementos of Her Father Which Dr.
Davis Says Are His.

Dr. Adelaide Mills, daughter of Zophar
Mills, who was the last Chief of the Vol-
untary Fire Department, has brought suit
against Dr. John E. L. Davis of 743 Madison
avenue, who Miss Mills says has in his
possession property that belongs to her
and that he refuses to return.

According to Miss Mills, who lives at
128 East Eighty-third street, she became
acquainted with Dr. Davis about ten years
ago and soured medicine under him. A
number of presents that had been given
to her father, Miss Mills says, were turned
over to Dr. Davis to keep, as there was not
room for them at her home. The list of
articles includes bric-a-brac, jewelry and
a large silver service that was pre-
sented to her father by the citizens of New York.

Miss Mills says that some time ago she
gave this service to the Metropolitan Mus-
eum of Art and was astonished to learn
that Dr. Davis refused to give up the silver-
ware. Lawyers Frank and Hammond of
60 Wall street secured a writ of replevin
on Saturday, and a deputy sheriff went to
Dr. Davis's house and took possession of
the things Miss Mills says belong to her.
According to the lawyers, Dr. Davis had her
name engraved on the silver service.

Dr. Davis, at his home last night, made
this statement:

"Dr. Mills has been a patient and a pupil
of mine for nearly ten years. In that time
I have received no fee from her, but have
considered my own. Now, I understand,
she demands their return, and I shall insist
on my rights to keep these articles as pre-
sents."

COMES TO READ YERKES WILL.

MR. KNIGHT OF CHICAGO WILL
PRODUCE IT TO-MORROW.

Metropolitan Museum Will Control the Two
Houses and Their Art Contents—No
Litigation Expected—New Head of
the London Underground Chosen.

The will of Charles T. Yerkes will be read
to his family to-morrow afternoon, Clarence
S. Knight of Chicago, who was Mr. Yerkes's
legal adviser and who drew the will, arrives
here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Knight said
that it was out of place for him to discuss
the general provisions of the will at this
time.

"It is, perhaps, proper to speak of Mr.
Yerkes's disposition of his paintings and
objects of art because of the great public in-
terest in the matter," said Mr. Knight.
Mr. Yerkes has left his homes at Fifth
avenue and Sixty-eighth street, with their
immensely valuable contents, so that the
Metropolitan Museum of Art will control
the property. The pictures and other
objects, however, will remain where they
are, the museum having the control and
direction, and the collection will be called
the "Yerkes Collection."

Mr. Knight thought the value of the
houses and their contents had not been
underestimated. It is believed that they
are worth nearly \$5,000,000.

Mr. Knight was asked if there were like-
hood of the will being contested. He said:

"I am sure there will be no litigation.
Just at this time I cannot say anything
further, but I don't apprehend any trouble
of that sort."

Mr. Knight went directly to the Yerkes
home at 864 Fifth avenue when he got here.
He had a long talk with Mrs. Yerkes and
Charles E. Yerkes in which it was decided
that the will should be read to-morrow
afternoon rather than this afternoon. De-
tails of the funeral, which will take place a
little after noon to-day, were settled. The
funeral will be strictly private. Only the
members of the Yerkes family, Mr. Knight
and a few New York friends of Mr. Yerkes
will be present.

It is known that no one save Mr. Knight
is acquainted with the provisions of the will
or as to how much property is disposed of
by it. He is perhaps better acquainted with
Mr. Yerkes's affairs than any other person,
having been Mr. Yerkes's business associate
and close friend in Chicago for many years,
as well as acting as Mr. Yerkes's legal ad-
viser.

It was said yesterday that in making his
will Mr. Yerkes endeavored to dispose of
his property so that law suits would be un-
likely. He is said to have been advised on
this point both by Mr. Knight and by Samuel
Untermeyer. It is believed by Mr. Yerkes's
friends in this city that there are, in addition
to the bequest to the Metropolitan Museum
of Art, bequests to several religious in-
stitutions. Mrs. Yerkes will receive, it is
thought, a bequest equal at least to her
dower rights.

A lawyer who was conversant with Mr.
Yerkes's affairs expressed the view yester-
day that the value of Mr. Yerkes's estate
would fall short of \$15,000,000.
"At the outside," said he, "it may be
worth \$15,000,000, but that is the outside
figure. His wealth, like that of other very
rich men, has been overestimated and
exaggerated stories have been told about
it. However, there will be no doubt enough
to go around."

There was at least a partial reconciliation
between Charles T. Yerkes and his wife
about two weeks ago, Mr. Knight said
yesterday.

"Two weeks before Mr. Yerkes died,"
said Mr. Knight, "Mrs. Yerkes visited him
at the Waldorf-Astoria. She kissed him
and had a short conversation. She did not
repeat the visit because after that Mr.
Yerkes was unconscious most of the time."

Mr. Knight was present when the recon-
ciliation took place, he says. That Mrs.
Yerkes was forced to remain practically a
prisoner in the house at Fifth avenue and
Sixty-eighth street because of her fear that
she would lose the home if she went out
Mr. Knight says is untrue. No attempts
were made to evict her.

The name of the successor of Charles T.
Yerkes as chairman of the board of directors
of the Underground Electric Railways Com-
pany of London will be announced within
a few days by Speyer & Co., the banking
house which financed the undertaking.
Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland, president
of the Cleveland Street Railway Company,
and of the Mohawk Valley Company, known
as the Vanderbilt-Andrews Syndicate, has
declined an offer from Speyer & Co. to head
the Underground of London. The offer
was made some time ago.

Mr. Andrews, who has become prac-
tically a New Yorker because of his con-
nection with the Mohawk Valley Company,
at the Hotel Gotham, but said it was im-
possible for him to discuss the subject.
"I am going to stay in this country," he
said, "being a pretty busy man as it is
with the Cleveland Street Railway and the
Mohawk Valley Company. Mr. Yerkes's
successor, I understand, was selected
several weeks ago by the interests in con-
trol of the London Underground, and I
believe an announcement is to be made
shortly by Speyer & Co. naming the new
chairman of the board."

WOMEN JUMP FROM RUNAWAY.

Driving Party Scattered Along Seventh Ave-
nue Before Policemen Got Busy.

A horse attached to a runabout and driven
by Frank Greener of 808 Webster avenue,
The Bronx, took to his heels at 110th street
and Seventh avenue yesterday afternoon,
and galloped to 122d street before two
mounted policemen succeeded in bringing
him to a stop.

In the rig with Greener were two young
women, who told the police they were
Mary Brown and May Smith, of 314 East
167th street. At 112th street Miss Brown
jumped from the rig and landed in the soft
roadway. Miss Smith jumped from the
runabout as it shot across 110th street.
She fell heavily on the car tracks and was badly
bruised. Miss Smith had a badly
lacerated right arm. After being attended
by the surgeon the two women went home
in a cab. Greener, after his horse had
calmed down, drove the rig to his home.

KING SEES NO WAR AHEAD.

Edward VII. Believes the Peace of Europe
Is Assured.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 1.—The *Matin* this morning
prominently prints statements it alleges
King Edward recently made to a French
statesman who was visiting Buckingham
Palace. The paper does not disclose who
the statesman was but it is supposed to
have been M. Doumer, president of the
Chamber of Deputies, who at present is
regarded as the most likely successor of
President Loubet. The King is quoted as
saying:

"I have reason to believe that whatever
the impression on the Continent may be,
no nation has really thought of troubling
the peace of Europe, and I am certain no
one thinks of breaking it at the present
moment."

Referring to the British Cabinet, he said
the new Ministry was animated most sin-
cerely by pacific intentions. As regarded
the relations between Great Britain and
France there was no reason why there
should be any change.

All the members of the Government
were determined to be friends with France.
Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister,
in particular, was a loyal and convinced
partisan of the entente cordiale.

His Majesty further intimated that it
was the intention of the Cabinet to con-
tinue and develop its predecessor's efforts
to bring about closer relations with Russia
with the view to removing possible differ-
ences.

CARNEGIE FOR ONCE SAYS NO.

Tells Pittsburghers It Is Time for Them to
Help Themselves Educationally.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Andrew Carnegie
refused point blank to make any contribu-
tion to the endowment fund of the Pitts-
burgh College for Women at a time when it
looked as though the old and famous college
would have to go out of existence unless
\$150,000 was forthcoming by last midnight.
Up until this time Carnegie had been be-
lieved that it would be impossible to get
the required amount, but within two hours
after that time two checks were received
for \$20,000 each, which more than made
up the amount.

When failure seemed sure an appeal
was made to Mr. Carnegie. His reply
was short but firm.
"I cannot make any donation to this
Pittsburgh College for Women," he wrote.
"I think I have already done enough for
Pittsburgh on an educational standpoint.
Pittsburghers now have an opportunity to
show whether they are able to help them-
selves. They will have to do so sooner
or later, and now is as good a time to start
as any."

ZIMMERMAN AND SCULLY FREED.

Conductor and Motorman With Whom They
Had a Mixup Withdraw Charge.

Leonard Zimmerman, senior member of
Zimmerman & Eschbach, bankers and brok-
ers, was a co-defendant with John Scully,
a banker, who resides at 795 Carroll street,
Brooklyn, in the Tombs police court yester-
day on the complaint of Benjamin Griffin
and Dennis Cahill, employees of the Metro-
politan Street Railway Company, who
charged the defendants with assault.

Before the case was called for trial, who is
a conductor, had much to say.
"You see, it was my fault," said Scully.
"I jumped on me at City Hall as we
were round de loop and gives de bell a
ring. Then de old guy jumps aboard. I
told him dat I was runnin' de car an' he
says, 'Yes, dat's de trouble. But you
don't stop it.' Next I knowed I was bein'
tossed in de air. De old guy mixed it up
with Griffin, the motorman, and we had 'em
pinched.'"

A few moments after Cahill had given his
version of the affair an employee of the
Metropolitan rushed into court and whis-
pered something in Cahill's ear. When the
case came up Cahill told Magistrate Baker
that he and Griffin had complained to the
Magistrate and wished to withdraw their charge.

The Magistrate agreed to this request
and discharged the defendants.

CASSATT AND MCCARTER AGREE.

Pennsylvania Will Parallel Its Own Line to
Newark.

It appears that the clashing between the
various interests seeking to use the McAdoo
tunnel to run a rapid electric service be-
tween this city and Newark is over and that
the difficulty is settled by giving no further
opposition to the Pennsylvania plans.

It is said that A. J. Cassatt, of the Penn-
sylvania and President Thomas N. McCarter
of the Public Service Corporation have set-
tled their differences and that the Penn-
sylvania will parallel its steam road across
the Hackensack Meadows with an electric
road and that the terminal station in Newark
will be at the corner of Park place and Canal
street, adjoining Proctor's Theatre and on
syndicate property in which the Metcatters
are interested. The road will not only pass
through the McAdoo tunnel but through
the Pennsylvania tunnel from York street
to Jersey City, to the station in Cortlandt
street, and later will connect with the Brook-
lyn system of the Pennsylvania.

It is said that the plan has the approval
of the Belmont interests, the Ryan syndicate
and the McAdoo tunnel people.

Thomas N. McCarter refused to discuss the
project with newspaper men or to make a
public statement. He told his own plans
some weeks ago, and at that time there
seemed to be considerable bluffing in his
statement, as it then involved using ground
of the Pennsylvania Railroad without being
in harmony with that corporation.

AHEARN SWAMPED

With Applications for Offices He Has to
Give, Especially Hoppers.

Borough President John F. Ahearn is to
announce his slate to-day. He has not yet
chosen a new Superintendent of Buildings.
Isaac A. Hopper is to hold over for two
weeks to oblige.

With so many Tammany men left to look
for jobs in any quarter Mr. Ahearn has
been deluged with applications for place.
James W. Wallace, who held the job under
Van Wyck; Thomas J. Brady, who also held
the job in Van Wyck days; Edward S. Mur-
phy and John Hoffmann are some of the
applicants for Hopper's job. Murphy is
backed by Tom Kueh, but the appointment
is believed by Tammany men to lie between
Wallace and Brady. The rest of the slate,
it is said, will be mostly reappointments.

TO FREEZE THE RIVER BED.

NOVEL TACTICS TO REMEDY SLIP
IN THE TUNNEL.

Plan Is to Solidify the Half Liquid Mud
Above Joints of the Tube That Have
Settled, Hore It Out When It Is Solid
and Bring the Joints Up Into Line.

A small section of the cast iron tube of
the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn is
twenty inches below the adjoining section
on the New York side. The section which
has settled consists of but one or two of
the cast iron rings, each of which is only
twenty inches long, but the mishap will
make it impossible to run trains of stand-
ard height through the tunnel unless the
rings can be raised, and the slip has put the
New York Construction Company, which
is building the tunnel, up against the most
difficult engineering problem it has en-
countered.

Officers of the construction company
have preserved the utmost secrecy regard-
ing the mishap and have enjoined secrecy
upon their engineers and assistants.
Though the slump took place last summer,
news of it has only recently leaked out.
Meanwhile the company, after failing to
devis a plan for readjusting the sunken
part of the tube, has engaged John E. Starr,
a prominent mechanical engineer, to remedy
the difficulty and has accepted a novel plan
of his invention.

The place where the accident occurred
is about 1,500 feet out from the Manhattan
shift of the tunnel at the Battery. The
boring, as elsewhere generally under the
river, is through soft mud and silt, and
the tunnel is fifteen to twenty feet
under the river's bed. Progress is
made by a shield, a tube with a greater
diameter than that of the tunnel tube.
The shield is pressed forward by hydraulic
jacks and segments of cast iron are formed
into rings within the shield. Each of these
rings is twenty inches long. Joined to-
gether the rings form the tunnel tube.
In some manner that engineers are par-
ticularly loath to explain one or two of
these rings, before they could be securely
joined to the others or a solid concrete
could be formed above, were forced down
at one end by the weight of the water and
mud, sank 20 inches below the alignment
of the tunnel grade and could not be raised
on account of the weight above.

The accident was the most serious hap-
pening in the course of recent tunnel build-
ing," said yesterday an engineer familiar
with the case. "It not only made it phys-
ically impossible to run trains through,
but indirectly implied great danger, for
there was no certainty that the shield
above the sunken portion would not force
it further down and permit the silt and
water of the river to fill the remainder of
the tunnel."

President David L. Hough and others of
the New York Construction Company were
at their wits' end for a remedy when they
consulted Mr. Starr. As a mechanical en-
gineer the latter is particularly well known
for his work in refrigerating. It was in this
branch of his profession that he perfected
his plan.

"It has been shown," said the engineer
mentioned, "that frozen mud has the sta-
bility of concrete. Mr. Starr proposes
roughly to freeze the mud four feet above
the sunken tube, remove the roof of the
tube, cut off enough of the frozen mud to
make the hole of the right dimensions,
and then restore the rings to their proper
position. The plan, of course, includes
the use of ammonia in freezing, but just
how it was to be applied I do not know.
The details of the plan, I understand, are
to be revealed when the work is finished. I
understand that no one doubts the success
of the plan and is satisfied that it will
furnish an important contribution to en-
gineering knowledge."

Work is now in progress under Mr. Starr's
direction. He has made a contract for
its successful completion and is giving
much attention to the progress of the work.
"I would like to give out information
concerning the work," said Mr. Starr yester-
day, "but my lips are sealed. I am not at
liberty to discuss any feature of it. In
two or three months the whole matter will
come out."

Notwithstanding the accident work has
continued from the New York end of the
tunnel as well as the Brooklyn end. The
shield from Manhattan is still plunging
through the mud at a slow rate and iron
rings are being formed in a tube on a
grade conforming with the portion of the
work that has kept its place.

POLICE DEPUTIES NOT NAMED.

Gen. Bingham Hasn't Decided—Dubbed
"Dammitir" at Headquarters.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, the new
Police Commissioner, moved into New York
yesterday. With Mrs. Bingham he
took rooms at the Hotel Manhattan and
passed a quiet day.
To all official callers he was out, but he
did see a few personal friends, mainly old
comrades in the army. He did all his
talking for publication on Saturday and
had nothing to say yesterday. He was as
silent as the tomb upon the question of
deputies.

It is probable that no decision in the
matter of deputies will be made for several
days. A number of names are under con-
sideration, but he has made no decision.
Two or three applications for secretary
were received yesterday and turned down,
as Gen. Bingham has already selected D. G.
Slattery.

Police Headquarters was a dreary place
yesterday. Saturday all was bustle and
excitement. Commissioner McAdoo's aids
were busy moving his belongings out to
make room for his successor, Gen. Bingham.
Policemen, sergeants, captains and all
the hangers-on around the building were
in the corridors Saturday waiting to see
if the new man, already christened
"Dammitir," would come down.

Yesterday the building was absolutely
deserted. The only place pretending to
be alive was the Detective Bureau. The
sole point of conversation there was about
the great number of transfers made by
McAdoo late Saturday night giving all those
who had been close to him soft berths.
To-day Commissioner McAdoo and his
secretaries are expected to arrive at Police
Headquarters about noon and greet the new
Commissioner. There will be no cere-
mony attached to the proceeding. In fact,
it was said yesterday that in view of Mr.
McAdoo's utterances criticising the way
he had been ousted by the Mayor he might
not appear at all.

5 AR